



# THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXXVII NO. 5

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 19, 1944

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

## \$57,000 Gleichen's Quota For Victory Loan Starting Monday

Canada's Sixth Victory Loan campaign will open next Monday—April 24th—and will bring another great challenge to the people of Canada. The minimum objective has not been raised, but the \$1,200,000,000 asked is as high as the objective set for the Fifth Victory Loan of last autumn.

Gleichen and district quota for the Sixth Loan is set at \$57,000 the same as the last loan. For the fifth loan \$76,500 was raised topping the mark by \$19,500. Surely we will top the mark set for the Sixth Loan.

Canadians have never failed to respond generously to these periodic appeals for funds to carry on the war, and there is no reason to believe that they will fail this time. The Allied Nations are now more confident than ever of gaining a complete and final victory over the forces of Hitlerism. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with the vigorous prosecution of Canada's war effort.

As the tempo of the war increases and as our forces prepare for invasion so must we folks at home mobilize in their support. Everyone who possibly can contribute in as many bonds as their earnings will permit.

## Items From The Battery

(By Battery Reporter.)

The Manly Road which supplies the Allied side of the Central Burma front, where the Japanese are staking their offensive, is over four hundred miles long and has two lanes all the way.

The 22nd Battery goes to camp Sarcee from August 6th to 20th. These dates are later than before, but if the season is wet and the course is in going to be harvesting operations will not start until after August 20th.

Pte. Laurie Brown paid us a visit. He is certainly an up-and-coming soldier these days.

The Germans are now using tank barges against the R. A. F. but British planes are ready for them. Our planes are being fitted with a new invention designed to cut their cables. When the plane runs into a cable, the cable slides into a gate in the leading edge of the wing. This activates a trigger which cuts the cable. The cartridge drives the wire a chisel, which cuts the cable against a small snail of high nickel chrome steel set in one part of the gate.

The Commanding Officer, Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., will inspect this unit within the next month. The boys are getting busy with the polish and should be smart and neat when he pops in on them.

In some parts of West Africa bicycling has become a very popular hobby. There are even "last-cycles" with a first class fare of a penny a mile. First class means that you remain seated while you are pushed up hills, second class is cheaper since you get off and walk.

Before the war, grass runways were used almost exclusively in R.A.F. airfields in England. It is therefore an astonishing fact that since their conversion to concrete the task of building these runways was equal to that of rebuilding all the main highways of the whole of England.

Shipments of crude rubber from Ceylon to the United States in 1943 were about 20,000 tons.

## MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER

Mrs. G. Hall, nee Miss Irene Young, was the guest of honor at an open miscellaneous shower last Wednesday, when approximately eighty-five of her friends gathered for the occasion.

Tea was poured by Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Addison Wilson and Mrs. MacCallum after which Mrs. MacCallum sang "I Love You Truly" in a very pleasing manner. Gail and Shamus Brown wheeled in

## Production Greater

So you think it is a dry spring—we agree, but do you remember the spring of '42. Yes, just a wee bit luck, but our memories are often very short.

It was as dry in April 1942 as it is today and there was no moisture. In April and very little in May, but boy, oh boy! the rainmaker works for the farmer in June. You remember the crop returns, of course.

Now remember another thing. This is the year that our country and our allies call for greater production. So have faith and put in good big field crops and good gardens. What you don't need next fall the starved world will.

## WEDDING MOONEY-LEGGAT

A quiet wedding took place at Knox United Church, Calgary, when Wilma Boyd, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leggatt, of Calgary, became the bride of Gerald Samuel, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mooney, of Coxford, Alberta. Rev. A. Rutland officiated. Mrs. Mooney is well known in Gleichen having been on the staff of the Bank of Commerce for sometime.

## Town & District

Thy many friends of Mrs. Gregory will be pleased to learn that she is doing as well as can be expected in a Calgary hospital. Mrs. Gregory is recovering from a serious operation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamer have moved into the house just south of the arena.

Samuel S. E. Lester of Medicine Hat and his son Sgt. E. Lester of 2nd Regt spent the weekend in town visiting Mrs. Lester, Bud and wife who recently returned from California.

Geo. Varnell, R.C.A.F., who has been located in Eastern Canada for sometime passed through town early Sunday morning bound for the Pacific Coast where he will be stationed for a time.

The Indians are holding a big full moon dance on Friday night at Crowfoot hill. It is sponsored by the Society of the Braves and the guest of honor is Group Captain Owen, who has given a name by this title. He is retiring from the Air Force and this will be his last public appearance before going to Eastern Canada.

Laurie Brown who has been in the Harrison Hot Springs Hospital for sometime recovering from a serious operation paid a surprise visit to town over the week end. Reports had been received for sometime that he was much improved in health and that he looked marvelous are quite true. One has to see him to note the change. Laurie left Monday for Calgary.

Today, we know that the average loss in Alberta due to uncontrolled foot fly activity is between \$5 and \$10 per head. We know that to save these losses costs about 5 per head. Stock raisers are now determined that they will dispose of this pest and they are doing it on a grand scale. Producers who are treating their cattle for warbles lose out and all their neighbors will also get out and treat theirs. It is known that individual effort is worthwhile, but community effort is preferable since it makes the control easier and much more permanent.

## BLOOD CLINIC AT THE BLACKFOOT HOSPITAL TODAY

The Red Cross Blood Clinic will be at the Blackfoot Hospital tomorrow—Thursday, April 20th. Seventy people have been forward to offer blood donations and it will be a busy scene at the hospital once the clinic starts today. Donors are requested to bring carefully the cards that were mailed them regarding diet and time of appointment.

Thy war could still be lost as easily by uncontrolled inflation as by a shortage of munitions.

## C.P.R. Gun Plant in Foothills Aids Atlantic Convoys



Three thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight feet above sea level and 2,000 rail miles from the Atlantic seaboard, the Canadian Pacific Railway's Ogden Shops in Calgary provides an outstanding example of the switch-over of the entire C.P.R. system from peace to war. Naval guns made there, at the approaches to the Rocky Mountains, have played, and are playing, their part on these other celebrated approaches—the Atlantic approaches to the Old Country—over which supplies for the fighting fronts have to pass.

The 12-pounder gun, inset on the left, in this picture of men at

work finishing gun barrels in the great facilities work center, is a sample of the type of ordinance turned out at Ogden Shops, which now is preparing to go into production on its fifth type of naval gun mount. British, Canadian and American sea services all have shared in the ordinance turned out to fight against Hitler's underwater killers.

Ogden Shops' floor space of 350,000 square feet, full overhead crane service and geographical location first convinced the Department of Munitions and Supply and its advisers that the found women at work. We found them on the farms; we found them in the steel mills handling machines of all kinds; we found them feeding blast furnaces; we found them in the coal mines; we found them in the railroads as section hands, freight hauliers and conductors; we found them in the munition plants; we found them running lathe in the munition plants and assembling plants; we found them on ships; we found them in the guns defending London and other cities; we found them operating bases; we found them as taxi drivers; we found them handling administration—for the Army, Navy and Air Force and in possession of the most secret information. Everywhere we turned we found women doing the work of men—and doing it well.

It is quite true they didn't all like their jobs, but it was their part in that war organization built up by Prime Minister Churchill that would kill Hitler and his crowd and they were content to get on with the job.

Here and there as I walked through the various plants I stopped for a brief chat with some of these women. "What did they do before the war?" I asked. The answers varied. There was a girl who had been modelling when the war broke out here was a housewife; here a stenographer. Today dressed in overalls with grease on their hands and

Calgary shop was an ideal place to turn out the naval guns and a request was made for its use in the Fall of 1940. To make way for the navy work the shops had first to be cleared of the major locomotive and mechanical repairs is normally handled for the C.P.R. from British Columbia, Alberta and part of Saskatchewan, with this repair schedule of vital importance in itself to war freight and passenger movements. Heavy repairs now go to Winnipeg and in some cases as far as Angus Shops in Montreal and light repairs to smaller local repair shops.

Time and again I asked if they would want to continue this type of work when the war was over, rather than set up housekeeping, but invariably the answer seemed to be they preferred housekeeping and perhaps a large portion of what they are earning today is going into the hope chest against the day when their dream of a home of their own comes true.

I take off my hat to the women of Britain and about the 18,000 and more who have married Canadian boys will find in Canada that happiness after the war which they will have so proudly won.

The order halting manufacture of straight and safety razors and restricting production of safety razor blades has been evoked due to an improved metal supply.

## WITH THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER MEN OVERSEAS

(By G. J. Allison, Jr.)

When the history of this war has been written one of its brightest chapters will be dedicated to "The Women of Britain." Nowhere in the world have women played to great a part in the defense of their country (except possibly Russia) as in Great Britain. As we toured the length and breadth of the island and saw women at work everywhere in an every occupation we understood something of the revolution that has taken place in Britain during the past four years—and something of the mighty power that is packed into that small island of some 46,000,000 people.

We saw for ourselves the tremendous output of Britain's factories and workshops and we understood, perhaps better than ever before how it was possible for her to remain so quiet so quickly after Dunkirk, where the bulk of her military equipment had been lost as France gave up the fight.

There are millions of women at work in Britain today. Even the housewife without children must give a portion of her time to the state, amounting to 24 hours per week. There are no drones on that little island. Travel where you will we

The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada offers for sale

**\$1,200,000,000**  
**Sixth**

## VICTORY LOAN

Debenture bearing interest from 1st May 1944, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the purchaser, as follows:

16 years and 1 month	3 years and 10 months
5% BONDS DUE 1st JUNE 1960	1 1/2% BONDS DUE 1st MARCH 1948
Callable in at the option of the Government at any time	Non-callable to maturity
Interest payable 1st June and December	Interest payable 1st March and September
Denominations	Denominations
\$50, \$100, \$250, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$100,000	\$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$100,000
ISSUE PRICE: 100%	ISSUE PRICE: 100%

The proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

The sale will open on 24th April 1944, and will close on or about 12th May 1944.

APPLICATIONS FOR THESE BONDS MAY BE MADE THROUGH ANY VICTORY LOAN SALESMAN, ANY BRANCH IN CANADA OF ANY CHARTERED BANK OR ANY AUTHORIZED SAVINGS BANK, TRUST OR LOAN COMPANY, FROM WHOM COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS AND APPLICATION FORM MAY BE OBTAINED.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

APRIL 1944







## Your Victory Bond

- Is a RECEIPT for a LOAN you have made to your Country to help it fight YOUR battle for Democracy.
- Is immediately convertible to cash at any time you so desire.
- Pays you better interest than you will receive at any bank.
- Provides a comfortable nest-egg for after-the-war buying.

FOR FREEDOM—FOR SECURITY  
—FOR POST-WAR PROSPERITY

PUT VICTORY FIRST  
**BUY VICTORY BONDS**

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

### The World's News Seen Through THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
is Truthful—Constructive—Unbiased—Free from Sensationalism—Editorials are Timely and Instructive and its Daily Features, Together with the Weekly Magazine Section, Make the Monitor an Ideal Newspaper for the Home.

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### METEOROLOGICAL WORK EXPANDED BY WAR NEEDS

Weather forecasting in Canada is Canada is playing an essential part in the winning of the war and in safeguarding sea and air transportation and also promises to play an important role in post war reconstruction. Meteorology is an exacting science far removed from the days when individuals presumed to be able to read the signs of nature or even to do a little elementary forecasting as a result of personal aches or pains.

After the last war weather forecasting began to emerge as more of a science and less of an art, and it became apparent that only men with comprehensive training in mathematics and physics would be capable of providing the best possible weather service for Canada. Sir Frederic Stupart, who entered the Meteorological Service in the first year of its existence as such, and became director in 1884 was the father of the country's forecasting service. After a long and distinguished career, Sir Frederic retired in 1929, and Dr. J. Patterson succeeded him as director, becoming controller with the reorganization in 1938. On Dr. Patterson's shoulders, therefore, fell the task of organizing the forecasting service for the airways.

With characteristic foresight Dr. Patterson realized that specially trained personnel would be needed to man the new airways development. Through the co-operation of Professor E. Burton a post graduate course in meteorology leading to the M.A. degree was established in the University of Toronto in 1933. This course was open only to honor graduates in mathematics and physics from recognized universities. The teaching duties for the course were shared by members of the staff of the university and the Meteorological Service. Most of the graduates have since received appointments to the forecasting staff.

It may be of interest to describe briefly the duties of the staff at each forecast centre and the conditions of work. Although the staff varies depending on the volume of air traffic handled, the following figures give a fair average picture. There are about 5 meteorologists for forecasting duties, five meteorological assistants to take weather observations and to

plot-data for the use of the forecasters, one clerical and stenographic assistant, and five teletype operators. A twenty-four hour service is provided seven days a week at each centre, so that there are evening and "graveyard" shifts to be maintained as well as the day shift. The personnel on duty during each shift is usually changed at regular intervals. The work at an airways centre is sufficiently interesting, however, especially for technical personnel, to alleviate the inconvenience of working at irregular hours. For all scheduled trips the meteorologist on duty must provide forecasts of winds at various levels along the route, of cloud heights and types, especially those which may cause ice to form on the plane and of the location of bad weather areas. He must forecast the formation of fog at terminal airways, and whether the ceiling will be high enough to permit a safe landing. In addition the meteorologist is frequently called upon to make other special forecasts not connected with aviation.

With the outbreak of war, fresh demands were made on the meteorological service. The initiation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan required the services of a large number of additional meteorologists and meteorological assistants. The co-operative meteorological course given in the University of Toronto was not designed to meet such abnormal circumstances, so that it was discontinued in 1940 and the Meteorological Division took over the training of technical personnel. Since that time instruction in basic elementary meteorology has been given to about three hundred and fifty men, and in advanced meteorology to about seventy five men, all university graduates. Many of these men have gone in a civilian capacity to Service Flying Training Schools and to Air Observer Schools to instruct pilots and other aircrew in the elements of meteorology, and to provide weather services for their flying activities. Others have been stationed at centres in Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador to provide forecasts for the bombers flown to Britain by the Ferry Command. The remainder are located on the east and west coasts to give similar information to the R.C.A.F. coastal patrols and to the navy. This wartime development has continued the great expansion of the Meteorological Service for the organization of which

the controller, Dr. Patterson, was awarded the Professional Institute Medal in 1942.

Forecast centres across Canada are giving special forecasts for many purposes. It appears probable that in the future meteorology will be applied more widely in other fields, such as agriculture, forestry, heavy industry, transportation, public utilities, retail merchandising, etc., and that a further expansion will be required. With a meteorological service staffed by men equal in qualification, training, and ability to any in the world, Canada can look forward with confidence to these post war developments.

A subsidy is being paid on importations of packaged bees between March 1 and June 15. Production of farm machinery repair parts this year is to be 166 per cent of normal.



"your **IF** is the  
only peacemaker"

if we are going to back the mounting invasions.

if we are ready to do our share in shortening the war...

if we are willing to pledge dollars against lives and against peace...

if we set store by this Canadian way of life.

if we want Victory... We'll buy VICTORY BONDS. Not just a single Bond. Not just as many as we feel we should buy. We'll buy more than we expect... if we want Victory.

if you do your share—  
it will certainly

**SPEED THE VICTORY**

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BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

# Give this Man a Warm Welcome



You may not regard the Victory Loan salesman as a salesman when he calls on you. He is a man from your community whom you likely know well... perhaps a neighbor. He may never have done any selling before.

He has taken on this work because he feels that it is an important war job that must be done.

As a matter of fact he is not trying to sell you anything. He will ask you to save money.

Farmers are doing an important war job, too... producing food. Most farmers have increased their incomes. They have money to save.

You plan to use this money, and the things you plan to use it for are necessary things.

The Victory Loan salesman will ask you to let your country have the use of your savings now by putting your money into Victory Bonds.

Our big job now is to win the war, and to win it as soon as we can. That's why every Canadian is asked to buy Victory Bonds. It's why each of us is asked to buy all we can. You can buy them with cash, which you have saved, and you can buy more bonds and pay for them as you earn money, over a period of six months.



Put Victory First

**BUY VICTORY BONDS**

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMISSION





## Notice of Preparation of Assessment Roll

### TOWN OF GLEICHEN ASSESSMENT ROLL 1944

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Town of Gleichen for the year 1944 has been prepared and is now open for inspection at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Town from ten o'clock in the forenoon to three o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday, except Saturday, and on that day from ten o'clock in the forenoon until noon and that any person who objects to the entry of his name or that of any person upon the said roll, or to the assessment of any property, must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge a complaint in writing with the secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 12th day of April 1944.

From March 1943 until March of this year, more than 200 U-boats had been destroyed—exceeding the total U-boat casualties for the whole of the last war. More than 9,000 men

of U-boat crews had been killed or taken prisoner, and the Allies shipping losses had remained so low that they had not only been able to replace their losses for the whole war but had also built up a large reserve.

## News Items of Local Interest

After spending the winter in Calgary Mrs. C. Bartsch has returned to her residence in town.

Bill Woods is set to be confined to the Basano hospital recovering from an operation he underwent Monday morning.

Because peanuts now on the Canadian market come from Mexico and the United States, adjustment of ceiling prices formerly applied to peanuts imported from India and China are made by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and will be more uniform across Canada. Ceiling prices are fixed for wholesale and retail sales through marketing schedules for the distributive trades. Roasted shelled peanuts will now be available to the public under new regulations.

Wm. C. McKay of Medicine Hat and for the past six months a resident at Exeter Home died Thursday at the age of 68 years. Mr. McKay was a veteran of the last war and at the funeral local veterans acted as pallbearers. Funeral services were conducted by Major A. P. Parkinson of the Salvation Army at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon after which interment was made in the new plot in the local cemetery. A daughter from Rolling Hills attended the funeral.

Robt. Haskayne owner of the Pioneer Meat Market met with a rather serious accident one day last week at the slaughter house. He was about to stick a pig when the stunned animal kicked and striking the handle

of the knife drove the point into the calf of Mr. Haskayne's leg making a deep wound and several inches in length. It was necessary to put 10 stitches to close the wound. Mr. Haskayne usually wears heavy boots to avoid just such an accident but this time he did not have them on. Bob is now confined to his home and as it is just behind his shop he has had many visitors. Mathison, who at one time worked in the shop came down from Calgary to take over the duties of cutting choice meats for the customers.

The Blackfeet received an interest payment from their large tribal fund at Ottawa on Monday. The total was \$28,000 but they only drew \$15,000 in cash. The balance is credited to their accounts and is drawn as they need it. The Indians made the town a lively place during the day crowding the streets. The stores and cafe had extra help on hand to attend to their needs and were very busy. It was noticeable that our red brothers are well clad and only in one or two cases were any to be seen shabby dressed. These were old men and no doubt they are beyond the stage in caring whether they look prosperous or not.

On personal cooperation personal integrity, and personal responsibility toward the anti-inflation fight in Canada depends the soundness of our dollar protection of our earnings, speedier victory and the path to effective peace, Byrne Sanders, Ottawa, director of the Consumers Branch, V.

P.T.B., told a Women's Canadian Club. Miss Sanders pointed out that present economic stability is a guarantee for stability in the post war period. "Our hope for reconstruction envisages little bit air unless we have a firm economic foundation on which to build it. If we fail we will be too busy trying to clean up the chaos and wreckage following inflationary perils to do any reconstruction. We must win the battle at home or the peace is already lost", she stated. Sanders stated that the Consumer Branch, representing Canadian women reports directly to Donald Gordon, prime minister's chairman. "We are part of the policy setting group and directors in price control", she stated. She urged women to think positively about price control looking beyond personal inconvenience to the general benefit.

### THE WORLD OF WHEAT

(By H. G. L. Strange)

#### RATES OF SEEDING

Recent experiments made by the Dominion Experimental Farms and by the "Crop Testing Plant" indicate that farmers at times have not sown seed by sowing their grain at the rate of 10 to 12 bushels per acre. Large kernels such as Red Bobs, Marquis and Regent wheat, and such barley as Pioneer, Warrior, Minutia, Rex and Hanneken need to be sown at a higher rate to the acre than smaller kernelled varieties such as Thatcher wheat or Gatton O.A.C. 21, Menary, Witconish 38, Regal, Prosper and Titan barley.

It is further found that seeding is delayed for any reason then a heavier rate of seeding is required to obtain the same yield.

It is discovered also that if the land is light and sandy, early seeding will give better results than late seeding. Somewhat heavier seeding of any grain, too, will help better to control weeds.

The Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, tell us that they have found there is no advantage to be gained in lighter sowing because of a dry season.

All in all, then, it would appear that there is some risk of a loss in yield by sowing at too low a rate. Whenever, therefore, the farmer is in doubt it would appear that heavier seeding will give him a better assurance of trial.

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### SO NOW IT'S FISH FROM FERTILIZER

Fish that are bigger, tastier and can be produced in abundance in Canada's many small lakes. Experts tell us that fish in a pond or lake are similar to livestock in a pasture field. They thrive or cease to thrive in direct relation to the food supply. Fish don't eat grass, but they do consume plankton (microscopic plant and animal life), and, remarkably as it may seem, plankton depends on application of chemical fertilizer just as vigorously and even more so than pasture grass and other farm and garden crops.

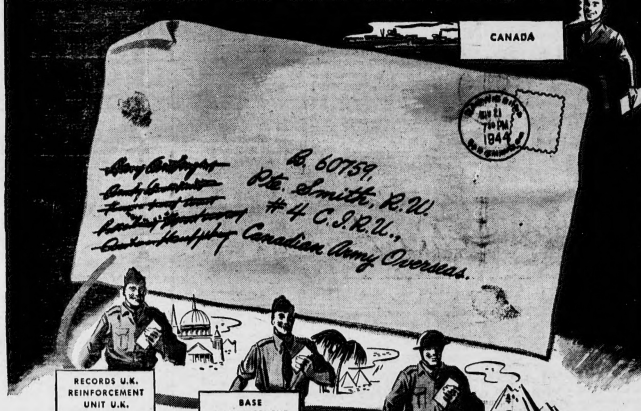
At a recent meeting of the Anglers Association of Quebec, Professor B. W. Taylor, fish Department of Quebec and Fisheries, McGill University told the audience that in experimental ponds last year they had succeeded in increasing the yield of trout from 4 pounds per acre of water in unfertilized ponds to 120 pounds per acre of water in a pond fertilized with 4-8-10 at the rate of 50 parts per million of water.

Plankton (fish food) thrives best in sunny locations in fairly shallow waters, thus lakes with a great proportion of their area provided these conditions can be fertilized most successfully. Fertilizer is added only to the water of the shallow, sunny areas, but the amount used is based on the total volume or weight of water in the lake. Ponds or lakes in which the water is changing rapidly cannot be fertilized as economically as those with a relatively constant water content. However, by delaying application until the water has attained a normal summer level the treatment of the best feeding areas would appear to be most effective.

In answering the question concerning the gameness of fish in fertilized lakes as compared to those of unfertilized waters, expert anglers stated that they had never seen fish put up to hard a fight as those in the fertilized lakes. This should be good news for our Gleichen disciples of Isaac Walton.

Canadian cost of living index has risen only 23 since price control became effective late in 1941. About 5,500,000 pounds of Canadian butter are being dispatched overseas in prisoner of war parcels, a sacrifice of a higher yield.

## ADDRESSES ON THE MOVE...



### MAIL TO REINFORCEMENT UNITS A CHALLENGE TO US ALL...

THIS is a war of movement. Never before have troops been moved such incredible distances, in so many theatres of war, so quickly. Night and day, thousands of men are in motion, by sea transport, motor truck and air... edging into enemy territory, shifting to keep the element of surprise. Did you ever stop to think what it means, under these trying conditions, to find your friend or relative, and put your letter into his hands?

Yet in spite of the tremendous task involved, tracing men who are moving from reinforcement units in England to group depots in Italy... or from one location to another... or through hospitalization or while on leave... in the face of every sort of war hazard... 31,500,000 letters in addition to parcels and other items, reached our men in 1943.

**CANADA POST OFFICE**  
Issued by the authority of  
HON. W. P. MULLOGH, B.C., M.P., POSTMASTER GENERAL

## Public Hearings

### ALBERTA LIQUOR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the liquor and beer situation in Alberta will conduct public hearings as follows:

EDMONTON—Legislative Building—10 a.m., May 6

CALGARY—City Council Chamber—10 a.m., May 20

LETHBRIDGE—Court House—10 a.m., May 22

SIX COPIES of submissions must be in the hands of the secretary TEN DAYS prior to the hearing at which oral representations may be heard. Address all submissions and correspondence to the Secretary.

### ALBERTA LIQUOR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, EDMONTON.

Hon. C. E. Gerhart, Chairman;  
A. Davison, M.L.A.; H. E. Debolt, M.L.A., members.  
H. D. Carrigan, Secretary.

### NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

## If You Employ Male Persons

Have they all complied with the Military Call-Up?

By an Order signed under authority of the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

1. Every employer of male employees must make an examination of the documents of these employees, and forward advice on those who fail to produce documents showing compliance with Mobilization Regulations.
2. This examination must be completed by May 1st, 1944.
3. "EMPLOYER" includes industrial and commercial employers, and also farm operators.
4. "MALE EMPLOYEE" includes all male persons working for you.
5. A booklet "EMPLOYERS' GUIDE," has been sent to industrial and commercial employers. A return post card has gone to farm operators.
6. If you employ any male person, and have not been notified of the survey by booklet or post card, contact the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office and ask for the booklet.
7. Workers in agriculture, of military age, have not been exempted by the Army and who have not a Postponement Order should apply for such order to the nearest Registrar immediately.
8. Obligation to make the examination rests on each and every employer of male persons, and employers must act accordingly.
9. Penalties are provided for failure to carry out this examination, and for male employees failing to assist by refusal to produce documents.

THE NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HENRI DUBOIS MITCHELL, A. McMANIS